

LOVELL '77

MORALE BOOSTER

the official organ of

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS *

VOLUME V NUMBERS 3-4

FEBRUARY - MARCH 1977

Table of Contents

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
Countdown To CHRYSE T-85	1
Stimulus . . . Response, March 31, 1977	2
Concept of a Space Settlement NASA Lithograph	8
<i>This is a view of the exterior of a possible space habitat for some 10,000 people. The colonists, members of a space manufacturing complex workforce, would live in homes on the inner surface of a large sphere nearly a mile in circumference which rotates to provide a gravity comparable to that of Earth.</i>	
Ringworld Original Painting by Robert Lovell, Jr.	9
Progress Is Our Most Important Product	10
Treasurer's Report by Linda A. Strickler	15

*U.F.O.E.S.P. is a tax-paying, grass-roots, philosophical organization dedicated to education and propaganda: education of the general public and propaganda directed to the Nation's space policy makers concerning the importance, necessity and urgency of an expanded space program.

Copyright © 1977 United For Our Expanded Space Programs

No part of this issues may be reproduced by any mechanical, photographic, or electronic process, or otherwise copied for public or private use without due acknowledgement to the magazine MORALE BOOSTER and U.F.O.E.S.P.

COVER: Asteroid Base Olympia Original Painting by Robert Lovell, Jr.
UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS Patch on Back Cover designed by Kahn

The First Convocation, Humanistic-Revolutionary, of Space Enthusiasts enters the stage of final preparations and the stage has finally been set in most of the particulars. The vital statistics of dates, sites, organization, fees, etc. are given in the box to the right. In this section discussion of programming, tactical support, and other developments will be the primary focus.

At this writing, the two sessions are planned to consist of three sets of two elements, an open panel discussion and an immediately following workshop. The open panel discussions are planned as formal presentations on three different topics while the workshops are planned to be informal gatherings of inspired and resourceful spacers working on specific projects for the coming year on a national, intensive, co-operative basis. For impact, the open panel discussions are going to be limited to one hour with the workshops having an open-ended character. To facilitate the easy exchange of views, the workshops are planned for informal settings, the U.F.O.-E.S.P. suite at Suncon and probably the bar at Westercon. In keeping with the nature of the Space Revolution, many details will evolve in the next few months. However, the sites, etc. given in the box on this page are firm and the major uncertainties are related to programming details.

The three open panel discussions are entitled "Colonization: Vacuum or Planetary?", "Century 21," and "Space or War: The Politics of the Space Revolution."

The "Colonization" panel is being constructed as a debate between two sets of protagonists for two different settlement patterns of the Solar System, roughly symbolized by a Mars colony on the one hand and an L-5 habitat on the other. The "Century 21" open panel will be the most elaborate of the three, at least at CHRYSE East, and will portray the multi-faceted vision of the next quarter century in space through detailed discussion of specific projects on the drawing board, presently to be studied, in the files, etc. At CHRYSE West this panel will be mostly talk but at the Eastern Session Robert Lovell, Assistant President for Light Industry, will present a sound-and-light show on the coming decades of space settlement. The last panel is, in truth, the heart of the programming and will explore the many issues associated with mobilizing the masses for space from the perspective of Crisis Choice between the Space Revolution and World War III.

Participants in the convocation panels are being contacted and committed by and to the project. Assiduous efforts have been underway for many months to enlist L-5 speakers for the "Colonization" panel while William Zeiser of the Network (Box 317, Berkeley CA 94701) and Jim Prince of the United Futurist Association (Box 17059, San Diego CA 92117) have agreed to participate in the "Space or War" panel with Graham Maughan of U.F.O.E.S.P. Alfred Bester and Ray Nelson, two well known s-f authors are being sought for CHRYSE West and we even have hopes of persuading Philip K. Dick to speak. As CHRYSE-1 solidifies in the next weeks, the Full CHRYSE Committee will inform the spacer world.

Executive Committee of CHRYSE-1 Co-ordinating Committee: J. Graham Maughan, U.F.O.E.S.P.; Jim Prince, U.F.A.; and Linda Strickler, U.F.O.E.S.P.

Full CHRYSE-1 Co-ordinating Committee: J. G. Maughan, R. Lovell, Jr., Kahn, L. A. Strickler (U.F.O.E.S.P.); J. Prince, V. Godwyn, G. Linde, P. Ellis, M. Lowrie, and T. Corder (United Futurist Association).

Sites and fees: Western Session will be held in conjunction with Westercon 30 while the Eastern Session will be at Suncon. For information about hotels, transportation routes, other programming:

Westercon 30	Suncon
Box 48701 Bentall Station	P.O. Box 3427
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A6	Cherry Hill, NJ
CANADA	U.S.A. 08034

The conventions will be held in Vancouver, B.C. (CHRYSE West) and Miami Beach, Fla. (CHRYSE East). Participants in CHRYSE must join either Westercon or Suncon (\$10.00 & \$20.00 until August 1, respectively).

Dates: July 2-4 (West) and September 3-5 (East). Westercon and Suncon begin a day earlier.

C
O
U
N
T
D
O
W
N
T
O
C
H
R
Y
S
E
+

T-85

STIMULUS... RESPONSE

↓
MARCH 31, 1977

"Liked your Morale Booster. However, we've never dealt with copyrighted material before, . . . all the 'zines' and stuff we get on Star Trek, usually written by fans, we just quote the name of the 'zine' or its abbreviation and everything is cool. Your copyright notice sounds a little forbidding. Can't you send us a hundred or so flyers that we can distribute to Outposts and hand out here at Starbase? Just info on how to join UFOESP and what it does and some specific targets. The latter might be space bills or budgets in jeopardy, or lobbies that need quantitative input in terms of letters. I need stuff from you that I can either send out (30 of) or just quote from without double-checking each word (lazy). Your letter will come somewhat later. Don't you have any pretty visual material for the dreamers? Like L-5 slide posters?"

Kit Canterbury, President Puget Sound Star Trekkers, 6207-7th Avenue N.W., Seattle WA 98107

This organization has always maintained that unity is the only guarantee of the Space Revolution's success. This essential unity has three forms: unity within the organization, unity within other organizations, and unity among the many organizations struggling for space. As yet, there are no significant differences of interest between spacers. The Space Revolution is too young for the differences of philosophy or practical projects within the spacer population to be highlighted, accentuated, and thus matured. Spacers thus have the best of all revolutionary situations at present because all advances in the Space Revolution benefit all spacers, no matter how indirect their connection to any particular advance.

The First Convocation, Humanistic-Revolutionary, of Space Enthusiasts (CHRYSE-1) has been for many months the center of our activity and is the best example U.F.O.E.S.P. might offer illustrating this point. Certainly, U.F.O.E.S.P. will gain wider recognition, a fair measure of increased respect, and many new members. Certainly, the bringing together in one forum a broad cross-representation of the spacer population to explore the possibilities of sharpening the public debate of space can only further the Space Revolution. It is equally certain that the groups which participate directly in the creation of CHRYSE will acquire as much fame, acclaim, and fortune as U.F.O.E.S.P. Indeed, they might well profit to a greater extent than this organization since the spacer masses are only sketchily known and their specific interests are only hazily surmised. There is much understanding of what spacers like in simulators (science-fiction stories, futuristic films, space art, etc.) but their preferences in the "real" world are another matter.

There are other ways that spacer organizations can build themselves and the Space Revolution mutually. The common practice of organizations printing names and addresses of other groups, sometimes with many details about purposes and projects, is one of those activities which require little exertion or outlay but which also have large effects, particularly for the groups getting this added publicity. Your willingness, Kit, to go further and actually distribute membership flyers for U.F.O.E.S.P. (and others, I suspect, if they contact you) is a further step along this co-operative journey to the stars. Such magnanimous gestures are a welcome relief from the often autonomous stuffiness of some spacer groups.

RE: pretty visuals. Just take a look at this issue or the last one!

". . . I think the writer in [the October-November 1976] issue who mentioned (page 6) advantages of non-tax-exempt status went overboard. The L-5 Society and the National Space Institute are quite definitely advocacy organizations. They may be

limited as to what they can recommend to Congress, but they can take, and are taking, their case to the public. This may take a bit longer to produce results. . .but those results are apt to last longer.

"P.S. Speaking of political parties, I just got a request for contributions from the Republicans. So I think I know where I'll begin working, to get the existing parties on our side."

Larry J. Friesen, 502 South Austin No. 17, Webster TX 77598

The initial impulse for spacers when they design to consider politics (as a rule, they are quite above such Terran matters), is to turn their attention to the major parties. There is no great harm in this impulse as long as the support given is very selective. That is to say, is focused not on a party, but on a person. Certainly, it is the near duty of every spacer to support Harrison Schmitt, John Glenn, Olin Teague, John Tower, and Henry Jackson, among others. But this duty only extends to matters directly related to space. We support such individuals, not for all their views, but only for their spacer views. Henry Jackson and John Tower have completely reactionary views on defense, international relations, and industrial development. The spacer support they garner should be limited to the proven support they have given to the space efforts of America. Certainly there are trade-offs; but the strategy spacers pursue, to be effective, must be predicated upon driving the hard bargain.

The necessity for a third party, founded on the principles of the Space Revolution, lies in the fact that both major parties have advocates for space as the above list indicates. Consequently, spacers are divided in their loyalties and easily conquered. More importantly, the interests of the powers in Congress and the Executive Branch were formed by the Great Depression and World War II. This experience is positive in that the logic of the current situation of Space Revolution and World War III may more easily be perceived. But the negative aspect of the consequent rigidity in their views developed over these many decades at least counterbalances the positive aspect equally, and more probably outweighs it. It is not insignificant that the rhetoric of both parties during the last election hammered away at the themes, ideas, and programs of the Thirties in a quite explicit manner. The similarities between the Thirties and present period cannot be denied but the differences (particularly the fact that at least seven nations more or less openly base their military strength on nuclear weaponry) are far greater.

A point worthy of discussion by itself is the process of disruption and disintegration of old power blocs and established parties. The fact of the matter is that this nation is fast becoming a one-party nation. The Republican Party was born in the sectional crisis of the 1840s-1850s and within seven years of its foundation elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The fortunes of the party have waxed and waned over the decades since its foundation but it is an undeniable observation that the Republicans have been steadily losing strength on the national, state, and local level since Eisenhower. One might maintain that this decline is only temporary but for the nature of the shocks of Watergate and Vietnam. Richard Nixon did not enter the White House for his first term as a war president. But he did so enter the White House for his second term and it was the result completely of his own effort. If the American people had been spared Lyndon Johnson, he would have gathered acclaim rather than disgust. But his political card trick of Kissinger proclaiming "Peace at hand" in October of 1972 while all the while planning the carpet bombing of Hanoi-Haiphong in December of that year was a clear betrayal of his mandate and most people recognized it as such. There are

those militarists who are never satisfied with the body count, no matter how high or absurd it becomes, who applauded his efforts in December of that memorable election year, being the most disappointed when even the old shyster had to throw in the cards.

Whatever the number of people in his favor after the Vietnam betrayal, Richard Nixon lost it completely, if only momentarily, with the Watergate scandals (there is always a certain number of people who will support anybody so Mr. Nixon has always had a significant following no matter the twists and turns of his career). Nixon brought this nation as close to a police state as anyone with the exception of Lincoln who began his first term with full-scale Civil War (Fort Sumter fell only a few weeks after his taking office). The electorate clearly has rejected his authoritarian principles and, more importantly, his party as well. The Democrats control the House and Senate by large margins and in fact have a technical two-thirds majority in the Senate. This election just past witnessed the Republicans losing another couple governorships. The party has no new blood to speak of with the old, tired hands (Reagan, Ford, Connolly, etc.) clearly in command. There is little question that the electoral law changes proposed by the Carter Administration, particularly the instant registration idea, will benefit the Democrats enormously and it is also fairly certain that the more important proposals will pass into law (the Republicans, in fact, are promoting the scheme as a desperate measure to regain strength). The truth is, the Republican Party either does not have a set of principles which appeals to a very large audience or they are incapable of expressing them convincingly. In either event, they are losers.

If space were remote from people's lives and if the tensions and conflict raging through the international community were muted orders of magnitude more than they are, then spacers would have little choice, even with the domestic political process disintegration, to sink or swim with one major party or the other. But the trends of the past few years (see the articles, "Bicentennial and Beyond" in November 1975 Morale Booster and July 1976 issue "The Bicentennial and the Far Beyond" for an outline of these trends) presage new alignments of the electorate, new receptivities among the body politic, new necessities of action which the old, tired Republicans and Democrats cannot satisfy. Spacers unite! Both parties are vulnerable to progressive attack and spacers should not be content with anything other than command of the Space Revolution.

"How's progress? I just read Isaac Asimov's open letter to President Carter in the February 1977 issue of Science Digest. Although I am not one generally given to superlatives, it was superb. But it did leave me in somewhat of a quandry: In view of such a direct and obviously viable solution to so many of the world's problems, why on Earth wouldn't the general populace literally rise up (no pun intended) and demand inter-world-synchronous-orbit power stations and permanent space colonies. . .? Surely, people must be aware of the pollution, inefficiency, and incipient exhaustion of petroleum energy, I thought. Surely, people don't believe conservation alone will solve their problem, or that they will ever find it acceptable to, as some say, 'return to nature'. . . Why, then, are people not demanding SPACE? Why is it that they're not even asking politely, not even suggesting meekly? Here are the only logical answers that occurred to me:

"A) They are not aware of the problem. (Highly unlikely)

*"B) They are not aware of or do not believe the gravity of the problem.
(Less unlikely, thanks to increased media sensationalism)*

"C) They are not aware of the solution. (A distinct possibility, again, thanks to sensationalism-oriented media. Have you ever noticed how little coverage is given to space and science? It's used as filler material,

if at all. But then the media are only reacting to [and possibly contributing to?] the viewers' interests or lack thereof. The media don't cover science news because the public seems more interested in scandal and, as everyone knows, science is no longer fashionable--if you want to remain 'with it' you must assume a cynical attitude toward scientific/technological progress.)

- "D) They do not believe the solution is viable. (Unlikely, since those exposed to the idea are generally already technology-oriented. . . and are in a good position to analyze its viability.)
- "E) They would rather do the convenient thing, than the wise thing, and kid themselves into thinking they can escape the consequences. (An extremely probable contributing factor; this general axiom of human behavior has been pointed out by Poul Anderson, et. al.)
- "F) They are aware of the solution and believe it to be viable but are too damn lazy or wrapped up in their own little problems to do anything about implementing it, or believe they are alone in the belief in this solution, or do not know how to go about bringing about its implementation. (Another distinct possibility among those exposed to the idea: apathy. 'What could I possibly do about it?')
- "G) People are just downright dumb or suicidal. (Debatable.)

"Well, I'd like you to know that, before I met [Graham Maughan] and [Linda Strickler] at Midamericon last fall, I fell into the. . . category E. I just couldn't see how I alone could make any difference in the outcome of the space endeavor, although it was, as I discovered, an ardent secret wish of mine all along that some day somehow I could help. That some day I would help. And now, largely as the result of two or three conversations with an inspired and outgoing man and his gentle, though equally outgoing [mate] at a science-fiction convention, I have developed a fixed conviction that I can help expand the space program. It is not logical to believe so thoroughly in an unproven hypothesis; it smacks almost of religious faith; but it is not an unwelcome hope. I thank you for planting that hope in me. To quote Heinlein, 'The pessimist is right oftener than the optimist, but the optimist has a lot more fun.' But then, I suppose it is logical that only he who truly believes he will succeed, will ever have a chance of success. I do believe, and now, if laziness doesn't get the best of me (for it is a vice I often fall prey to), we'll see what we can come up with in the line of success. To our success!

"Now to business. Our major problems in bringing about an expansion to the space program are as follows, and some of these you have already delineated:

"1) Education of the public in the advantages and desirability of an expanded space program. [Solution: dissemination of information to the general public. How this can be achieved-- a) Hand out flyers, as you have done, although this method has historically proven itself not to be awesomely effective for use with the general public; it seems people need to have their appetites whetted before they'll bother to read anything of length greater than two sentences. They have to have a spark of curiosity planted in them before they are given the flyer. They have to be seduced by the subject before they are willing to devote any receptive thought to it. Science-fiction fan, of course, are an exception to this axiom since their intellectual appetites seem permanently whetted by some quirk of nature. . . . [I am aware that it is your plan to start with a small core of enthusiasts, in this case, s-f fan, and snowball into the public--a sound strategy, in my opinion.] b) Start public forums at colleges and universities. This shouldn't prove difficult, even in the embryonic stages of the movement. [Movement? . . . I'm talking like an activist already!] c) Write articles, writing each time for that particular audience, for submission to high-output liberal papers and magazines which are hungry for material to print every time publication-day nears. Don't take that to mean they'll take [anything], but [the President is] a good writer, as I am certain other members of the organization are. If you pay close attention to write in terms of your readership, you stand a good chance of going to press. d) Especially after the initial publicity phase, see what. . . can be done

about getting on a television talk show. I know a local one I'm almost certain [we] could get on even now, and who knows, Tom Snyder is really getting pretty nervous about finding someone to come on his show. [We] are articulate enough, it would be a piece of pie. And that would reach a lot of people.)

"2) Publicity, reaching a lot of people and grabbing them. As you [have] said, making them aware that we're out here, that there are people that believe in expanding the space program. From what I [saw] and read, I. . . thought I was the only one left until Midamericon. (Solution: public relations stunts. It's the only realistic answer. Hand-out sheets alone can't do it. Examples of how this can be achieved--a) As you [have] mentioned, an old-style 1960s-type demonstration, say a march on Washington or something of that nature. The drawbacks to this are that members of U.F.O.E.S.P. are. . . scattered all over the United States, making transportation costs for such [an event]. . . expensive, plus the fact that for such a demonstration there is both impact and safety in numbers, and the membership of U.F.O.E.S.P. does not at present seem sufficiently large. b) Dissemination or sale of bumperstickers, shirts, or insignia bearing catchphrases of the movement. You might give each new member a dogtag with his 'Spacer Number' inscribed on it and raise membership fees proportionately. This might serve to make U.F.O.E.S.P. membership more exclusive, more of a brotherhood, and thereby more appealing both for present and prospective members. Further, it might not be a bad idea to have a general meeting of the membership whenever possible, certainly at every major s-f convention, so that members might get to know their allies in this endeavor and to create solidarity. c) Being the latent subversive that I recently discovered myself to be, I find it very difficult to resist the impulse of making a set of large stencils with pro-space catchphrases and taking the country by storm, leaving spacer propaganda all over bathrooms, subways, and billboards over my section of the country. People always read graffiti. When you're in a public bathroom, what else is there to do? Or when waiting for a bus or subway. Graffiti is an art form and, according to [public relations] theory, if a person sees or hears a thing often enough, he'll begin to believe it, or at least go along with it because it seems popular. The mad spacer strikes again, nyeah! d) Crowd-attracting sensationalistic stunts could be an excellent way of both spreading propaganda and raising much-needed funds, plus capturing the attention of the media. People are suckers for sensationalism and are often willing to pay for it. Even if not, P-R stunts pay off in publicity tenfold. As you may recall, my major hobby is skydiving and by this spring I should have my skydiving license and by the end of next fall I hope to have my private pilot's license. Who knows what nature of show could be put together to raise some money? My high-altitude reflectorized mylar suit looks an awful lot like a space-suit, and the helmet with the bubble shield really puts on the finishing touches. Maybe we could get together a team of U.F.O.E.S.P. skydivers and stage an 'invasion from space' or something equally lurid, or I could fly around the country backwards, shouting, 'Space, dammit, for your own good!' As you might suspect, I'd try about anything to further the cause of space.

"Well, gotta fly now, the sun is already beginning to appear over the icy horizon of the frozen tundra most people call 'Minnesota.' Not me, though. No, this winter I'm calling it New Arctica. Oh-oh, the first rays of the sun. . . gotta hit the sack. It would be considered unethical for a transylvanian to be up and about in the morning light like this. . ."

Kahn, 405 Eighth Street West, Northfield, MN 55057

The necessity for publicity of the widest sort for the Space Revolution arises not only from the fact that a jaded media-audience needs ever larger doses of sensationalism to stimulate the senses but also from the fact that the essential message of the Space Revolution, peace and prosperity in space, requires dramatization to be understood clearly. All the ideas expressed in your letter, Kahn, are good ones which go to the heart of the publicity problem but I particularly like the "invasion from space" one. With you and Bruce Pittman, the organization has at least two

skydiving "aliens"; when it is known that six or twelve members are also skydivers, the Board of Governors will plot some foray, if only for mental exercise. The invaders might land with petitions, propaganda flyers, even a portable audio-visual show proselytizing for space. Everything sounds a little absurd at this point but we should never forget that the world today is living theatre of the absurd. The theme of all these extravagant projects is the value of being forward, bold, and impassioned in our understanding of the requirements of the Space Revolution.

Naturally, the difficulty here, as always, is the disparity between ideas and available resources. A venture which seeks to turn this nation around on space will never, in truth, reach stable or satiable levels of income. Yet this should not preclude using every resource that can be mustered and adopting an attitude of vigilant curiosity over any opportunity to strengthen the organization's resource base. We should not let our tax-paying status lead us to believe that our purpose is to make money. Money comes in. But more importantly, the resources flow out much faster so that long droughts of obvious activity occur. We have all heard this harangue before and since it will be repeated in many ways in the six months to come, there is every reason to abbreviate it.

"I am sorry not to have written sooner but getting into space involves a fantastic number of details that I am just. . .beginning to appreciate. Now I should be writing two test summaries, one on the orbiter ion mass spectrometer and the other on the small probe net flux radiometer. As a matter of fact I am about eight reports behind but what the hell, you can either do it or write about it. Pioneer Venus will launch on time but right now I am not quite sure how.

"I just received my September issue of Morale Booster. I read the article 'From the Inside World' and agree with your ambitious program for the Science Advisory Committee. I wrote to Jeff [Bytof] . . .and I would like to state a few technical remarks. . .then discuss some more general issues.

"As far as specific recommendations from the Science Advisory Committee go, I do have a few general ideas and will try to get more specific, technically-backed ideas in future correspondence. One of the programs that I have been hearing very favorable reports on is the Jupiter-Orbiter probe. . . I feel that this would be a particularly good project for us because the attitude in Washington is already favorable. . .and our efforts would help assure success. This program will consist of two portions, an orbiter for planetary observations and measurements, and an entry probe that will survive to the thirty to sixty atmosphere (or 450 psi) level. This mission, along with the Pioneer Venus program, would do a great deal to advance our knowledge of planetary circulation patterns. This information is necessary before accurate prediction. . .or control of our global weather can be achieved.

"[Jeff] agrees with me that the Science Advisory Committee. . .[should] pose . . .questions about. . .the most effective way to achieve our goals. This is a grave problem, for to have ambitious, technological programs fighting for survival in the political arena is very difficult. The politicians do not understand the technical side and the technical people are for the most part ignorant of the complex, political struggles involved in funding these projects. I agree with Jeff that the type of support is as important as what is supported.

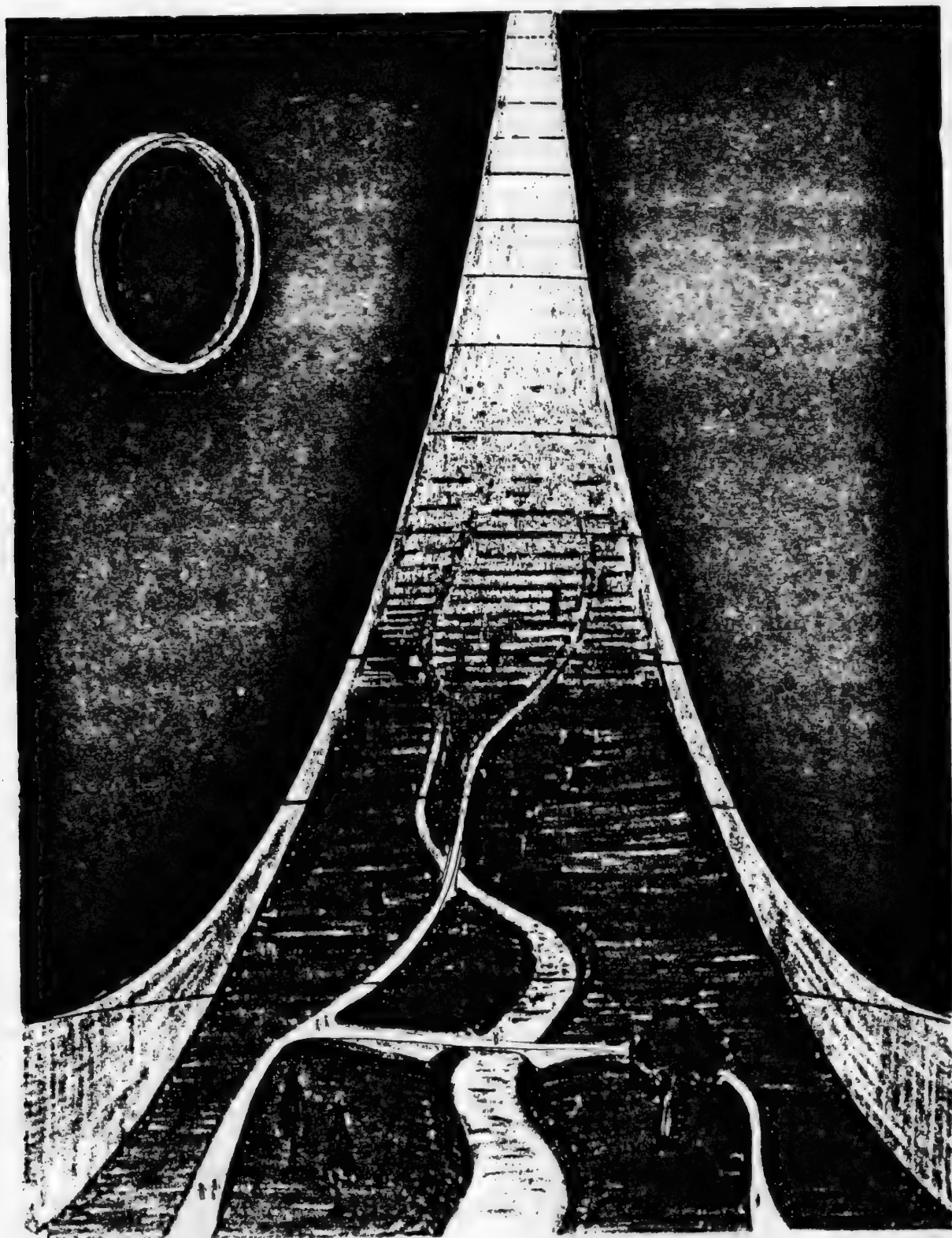
"I am still going to try to make it to the [SETI] conference on the 24th and 25th [of February]. . .I will try to have some more definite ideas by then. I need to know when you need the articles for Morale Booster. Have to get back to work, see you at the conference.

"Space is the Place!"

R. Bruce Pittman, 138 Via Mesa Grande, Redondo Beach, CA 90277

You're on your own for object lessons this time. But here's a clue: Mars is ours! *****





*PROGRESS IS OUR*****

*****MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCT*

The Space Revolution requires the most methodical preparations in its most minor parts. For some months the pages of this magazine have been threaded with discussions of the spacer events which U.F.O.E.S.P. has concentrated attention upon for this year. The last half of February had three such events and they will form the subject for a good part of this article. If spacers are to realize the great benefits of the spacer dream, they must apply to the Space Revolution critical analysis, unwavering honesty of view, maximum resources, and firm resolve to see the task to its successful conclusion. In order to achieve that end, they must evaluate and investigate their engagements on the field of struggle with the same honesty, resolve, analysis, and commitment of resources which they give to the Revolution as a whole. In that spirit, we proceed.

To repeat, the three February spacer events to which U.F.O.E.S.P. sent delegations were Desert Con V (February 17-20), Ames SETI Symposium (February 24-25), and the Unitarian Church Address (February 27, which qualifies as spacer event because science-fiction author Ray Nelson hosted, prompted, and supported strongly U.F.O.E.S.P.'s appearance). The delegation members in each case consisted of Linda Strickler, Treasurer, and Graham Maughan, President with added support at Desert Con V by Jim Blankenship, recent active member, and increased strength at Ames by Jeff Bytof and Bruce Pittman, both on the organization's Science Advisory Committee. Each effort can be viewed as disappointing and even disastrous but from every activity resources were added to U.F.O.E.S.P. and our general work advanced noticeably.

Desert Con V was surrounded with the greatest expectations, produced the greatest results, yet also presents the best arguments for failure of the three events under consideration. Held in Tucson, Arizona the Board of Governors from its previous experience with a regional convention compared this one to Westercon 28, the first spacer event to which the organization sent representation. At Westercon 28, the organization gave a three-hour presentation to a total of perhaps thirty or forty people. From this number, seven individuals joined the organization and we sold a few Petitions (One and Two). The attendance at this convention was around one thousand; since the size of Desert Con V was expected by the Board to be similar to Westercon 28, the projected growth of U.F.O.E.S.P. from the event was between seven and twenty new members, 300-500 signatures on the Fourth Petition, some Morale Booster sales (five or ten dollars), and sale of one original space painting by Robert Lovell (five such paintings were taken). In addition, there was the automatic expectation of distribution of 500 or more free membership flyers for U.F.O.E.S.P. There was little doubt amongst the Board before Desert Con that the organization would get a real boost in morale from the delegation.

In the event, things were much more complicated than first imagined. From MB sales, \$4.80 were obtained, a sum falling within the range projected by the Board for all practical purposes. Membership sales, however, were terrible and the delegation nearly shrieked with wonder when one person joined as a passive on the next to last day of the convention. Fortunately, the delegation was heartened by meeting Jim Blankenship, who joined as a passive before Desert Con V. Jim and his gracious housemates (Lucille Lynn, Linda Miller, and Ray Haverland) provided free lodging, transportation, entertainment, and much else for the delegation during the five days Linda Strickler and Graham Maughan spent in Tucson. The

number of signatures (202) fell within the range projected by the Board but was not completely satisfactory since nearly 600 people joined Desert Con and at least that many non-members passed through the exhibition hall where the Art Show and hucksters were located (an interesting combination). Perhaps most surprising was the difficulty surrounding the distribution of the free membership flyers. The greatest tendency, unlike Midamericon or Westercon, was to pause at the table, read the flyer, and move on. Indeed, many refused to take the flyer when pointedly asked, cajoled, or humored by the delegation to take one home to read and ponder at leisure.

The "side" benefits were the ones which give the event its measure of overall success. One of the main features of the convention was the appearance of Timothy Leary. Dr. Leary appeared once before the convention audience alone and once before the general public in the Tucson area. We were especially fortunate because the organization was able to record both of Leary's addresses (the public one lasting nearly two hours) although the delegation was not able to attend the second presentation. Ms. Miller and Mr. Haverland, previously mentioned, recorded the evening Leary lecture, thus expanding significantly U.F.O.E.S.P.'s Concrete Treasury (Library Division) when not otherwise possible. A few snapshots of Dr. Leary in the exhibit hall were also taken by Linda while Graham was sitting in the Gallagher Theatre recording the hour presentation of the L-5 Society which preceded Dr. Leary's forty-minute session to the Desert Con goers. The many discussions the U.F.O.E.S.P. delegation had with the second-echelon leadership of the L-5 Society were the most interesting aspects of the entire convention and are perhaps more important than all the other side benefits combined. The L-5 Society had a table at Desert Con V (no other spacer groups were present) maintained chiefly by Stewart Hozette, President of the Tucson Chapter of L-5, and his trusty sidekick Charles "Chuck" Barnard, in addition to Jim Kempf, well-known L-5 activist who aided Mr. Hozette with the L-5 presentation mentioned before. (The L-5ers were out in full force with Keith and Carolyn Henson addressing the convention in a separate lecture.) The information gained about the activities, latest thinking, fortunes of this significant, though somewhat aloof, spacer group cannot be quantified yet is intuitively known to be enormous. What is more, we had the opportunity to purchase Gerard O'Neill's book The High Frontier, which we were lead to believe (by Chuck Barnard) had a first-run printing of only 1,000 copies, making the book almost automatically a collector's item. Naturally, the opportunity was taken and the study devoted to the book so far by the President leads him to think that this work will be a landmark in the literature of the Space Revolution.

The delegation spoke at length with the program committee of Iguanacon (the 36th World Science Fiction Convention, to be held in Phoenix in 1978); an old friend of our new Assistant President for Interorganizational Affairs signed the Petition and made our acquaintance; the last day of the convention was abandoned by U.F.O.E.S.P. and so the organization was able to get a refund of \$6.25; and if the convention consisted of no other rewards, there could be no question of the success of the Desert Con delegation. But two calamities marred the experience so that it might be well argued that overall the delegation failed to realize the initial prospects. The most disheartening of the setbacks was the theft, as a consequence of the negligence and inexperience of the delegation, of one of Robert's original paintings. The only consolation arises from the fact that the stolen work has been reproduced in a past MB and the fact that all the paintings were small studies rather than large canvasses. This disaster occurred the second day of the convention. The day after the convention ended (three days later) the transportation arranged by

the delegation collapsed. This necessitated the President and Treasurer borrowing money to fly home; and though the transportation expenses of delegation members are the personal responsibility of the individual members as a rule, the personal debt incurred (over \$110 the expected and planned amount) means that the personal support of U.F.O.E.S.P. by Graham and Linda must be sharply curtailed. What makes the situation most galling is the irony that the delegation turned down a ride to Southern California the last day of the convention because of the supposedly assured arrangements they had with another ride to their doorstep in Isla Vista, California, where they live. Such, as they say in all languages, is life.

The purpose of these remarks is not so much sympathy as perspective. Clearly only a weak case can be made for the proposition that Desert Con "broke even" if one limits temporal considerations to a week or two on each side of the convention. Yet it becomes increasingly apparent that our influence goes far beyond the simple profits and losses associated with memberships, transportation costs, publicity, literature sales, etc. U.F.O.E.S.P.'s work is political and politics is almost solely an exercise of personal contact, human relations, individual egos pressing vocally in some organized way for one reality or another. Our purpose is and always has been simple: collecting votes and political activists for the Space Revolution. It must be emphasized that the organization is NOT a political party and the members are IN NO WAY politicians. But only the naïve (and powerless) believe that politics concerns, or should concern, politicians alone; political parties are but one political mechanism and U.F.O.-E.S.P. is a political machine of quite another sort.

The basic similarity is nonetheless present and what is true for political parties is true for U.F.O.E.S.P. in this sense, that both are primarily interested in numbers or "body count." The similarity extends to the common view that the quantity of the body count is more important than the quality for most purposes. For United For Our Expanded Space Programs, this means that whether a person joins U.F.O.E.S.P., signs a Petition, writes to a representative independently, or is stimulated to join another group pressing vigorously and openly for space is no great concern in the long run. Each activity, as well as others the reader is invited to imagine for self, represents another addition to the body count.

The second spacer event of February was the two-day symposium sponsored by the Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology (FASST), American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA), and the Ames SETI office on the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence. This event illustrates the remarks of the previous paragraph perhaps better than the other two events of the month and also can be argued to be the most successful of the three delegations. From the outset, the Board of Governors realized that sales of memberships and literature were not sensible aims of the SETI delegation and that signatures for the Fourth Petition were not likely given the fact that the symposium was held, except for the banquet, on government property. The major goals of the delegation were learning yet more about the technical questions of the Space Revolution, strengthening the organization through meetings with Carol Andrews, General Secretary-Antares Chamber (who was not able to attend the symposium unfortunately but who did provide lodging and other amenities for the delegation) and Bruce Pittman and Jeff Bytof of the Science Advisory Committee (SAC), and broadening/deepening our contacts with other spacer groups, individuals, faculty, etc.

The symposium was informative and investigated, by individual speakers and a panel of all the speakers on the last day, the many questions related to the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence: questions of

atomic, chemical, biological evolution; questions of civilization longevity, probabilities of planets with life; questions of methodology, logic, and morality associated with the search; and many other problems. Unlike the JPL Symposium on the Search for Life in the Solar System in October of last year, the literature for the conference given to participants was not extensive or technical. There was compensation for this lack of in-depth literature in the recordings the delegation was able to make of the first few hours of the proceedings. Furthermore, copies of some back issues of journals published by other spacer groups (AIAA, the Utah Space Association [USA]) were obtained, adding to the U.F.O.E.S.P. Library (how about suggestions for a formal name, like Galileo Library or Tsiolkovsky Library, etc.?) in that steady incremental way which assures success.

Without question the prospects projected by the Board for SETI with regards to broadening our contacts within the Space Revolution were surpassed. To detail the many private discussions held with leaders of one group or another would be tedious and not very enlightening at this stage. But mention must be made of the co-operative spirit expressed by the editors of Speculative Anthropology, the journal of the Speculative Anthropology Society (10151 Heather Court, Westminster CA 92683). Carol Motts and Elizabeth Bjornen not only accepted a short article written by Graham Maughan for the next issue (March) of their journal but they also provided excellent company at a parting dinner with Bruce Pittman and Joseph Cornett after the final session of the symposium. (Mr. Cornett provided quick, efficient, and comfortable transportation to the symposium and Unitarian Church Address and back to Isla Vista for the President and Treasurer. His faithfulness in providing transportation and garrulity in large measure soothed the irritations of Graham and Linda remaining from the transportation fiascoes of Desert Con V.) Darlene Thomas, editor of Anthropology Tech (Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven PA 17745), renewed her acquaintance with Bruce Pittman (originally made at JPL banquet October 6, 1976) and agreed to accept an article by him for a future issue of her magazine. Perhaps the most productive discussions had by the delegation with other spacers were the ones with the representatives of the Network (P.O. Box 317 Berkeley CA 94701), William Zeiser and Michael X, who shared U.F.O.E.S.P.'s banquet table and reaffirmed their desire for material by U.F.O.E.S.P. (authors) for their publication Neurolog. In each instance, the article provided or arranged by a delegation member is focused upon the organization and the work we are doing. It is important to spread the message of the Space Revolution but it is equally important (and more satisfying!) to spread the message of U.F.O.E.S.P.: our unique ability to press openly for political change and action and the necessity for this work if spacers today (15-70 years old) are to live to see the establishment of the Revolution throughout the Solar System.

The interchanges with Alan Ladwig and Leonard David of FASST (President and Program Director respectively), and Jeffrey Irons of AIAA especially (Director-Student Programs) were rewarding and revealing. Unfortunately, not as much organizational activity occurred as the Board planned ahead of time. Bruce was partially obligated to work during the symposium and Jeff Bytof suffered with academic responsibilities and was able only to "check in" with the rest of the delegation. However, many hours of serious conversation took place with the General Secretary of Antares Chamber away from the sessions and Jeff will be at the Solar Sail Conference in April at JPL with the President and Treasurer if all goes well. Thus, it would be difficult to maintain that this delegation did not at the very least meet the goals established before the symposium.

The final event of this series was the Unitarian Church Address, perhaps the most difficult to evaluate, certainly the most fascinating in

its implications. The audience was small, around one dozen, and generally hostile to the idea of expansion off planet. In large measure this may have been the consequence of the great age of the audience; half of the people appeared to be over sixty years old. Ray Nelson (co-author of The Ganymede Takeover with Philip K. Dick) was cordial and supportive as host but the audience clearly found it difficult to relate their lives to the fantastic future of the Space Revolution. A few signatures were obtained and a few pieces of literature were distributed but the delegation had to content themselves with the knowledge that the name of the organization spread further through the body politic, greater experience in public confrontations was gained, and stronger ties were forged with the Network (Ray Nelson being very much involved with the Network and open about his feeling that the two organizations can and should co-operate in the Space Revolution).

For two weeks solid, United For Our Expanded Space Programs intensely proselytized for space over a region a thousand miles across. Important revolutionary contacts too numerous to catalogue were forged, renewed, prepared, and otherwise constructed. The hundreds of signatures and letters stimulated by our presence had a decided effect we can be sure on President Carter's decision to expand the space program for fiscal year 1978. People say, "Thousands don't make a difference! What is this poppycock about hundreds being significant?" But the observations of Robert Lovell, Assistant President for Light Industry, provide the answer, "Because most people are like you and sit on their butts bitching so twenty-five letters looks like a landslide!" An excellent exposition of this point can be found in the April 1977 issue of Analog, pages 5-9. The voters of the nation are more concerned about the politicians running the show than the issues behind the machinations. One should also bear in mind the effects on written literacy of the television inundation. Whatever the significance of these factors, there is little question that the political process in this country is "breaking up" and new power blocks are forming (April 4, 1977 issues of Time and Newsweek for the latest developments). Our spies are not everywhere yet, so we cannot be certain that we are the sole political spacer group in the nation. But our intelligence resources are great enough to prove beyond doubt that we are orders of magnitude more vigorous than any other such spacer organization. The broader our presentation, the more numerous the dimensions, the deeper the commitment of resources, the more potent politically we become.

The strenth gained from Midamericon is only now beginning to bring the greatest rewards. Robert Lovell in mid-March devastated Totocon with his surveying for U.F.O.E.S.P. and he will provide some analysis in "Stimulus. . .Response" in a near issue. April will not mark lessening of this publicity drive but will carry the fight to Virginia, Maryland, and JPL. Ivan Clark, General Secretary-Vega Chamber, has procured huckster tables for U.F.O.E.S.P. at a science-fiction convention at William and Mary College over April Fool's weekend and Balticon XI, one of the most well-established regional conventions in the nation the weekend after (Easter Holiday). He will host an intense social event of some sort as well, bringing the message of U.F.O.E.S.P. to the random spacer in a completely relaxed setting. The Solar Sail Conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena will advance yet more the technical resources of the organization, in particular the work of the Science Advisory Committee. The President and Treasurer are not only working to attend themselves but are trying to enlist the participation of Bruce Pittman and the Speculative Anthropology Society. These are the preliminaries to the enormous summer offensive of Suncon, Westercon, and CHRYSE. ONLY THE PRELIMINARIES! *\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f*\$f

TREASURER'S REPORT

by Linda A. Strickler

In the last issue of Morale Booster it gave me pleasure to report on the fact that NASA's budget has been raised by \$15 million for fiscal year 1978. We could not be sure that our voices were being heard in Washington DC, we could only be sure that the space program was expanded. This issue I am pleased to quote here three (3) responses to our letters to Carter. We can be sure that our letters are being read! This should give us all the more incentive to continue our campaign of letting our representatives know what we want. Carter is setting an excellent example for all the People's Representatives by requesting that personal answers be written for such as we. On February 1, 1977, Pres. Maughan and I wrote to Carter as private citizens. Those letters were quoted in the October-November issue of MB. I reprint below the answers which we received:

Dated March 31, 1977, to J. Graham Maughan, from Alan B. Wade, Assistant to the Director for Public Affairs, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget:

The President has requested that the Office of Management and Budget respond to your letter of February 1, 1977. We apologize for the delay in responding to your letter on the nation's space program.

In your letter you expressed concern that the President's budget advisors had recommended reductions in NASA's proposed 1978 budget request. Now that the President has reviewed and formally submitted his proposed revisions to the 1978 Budget to the Congress, it is possible to respond more openly and directly to your concerns.

In his proposed revisions to the 1978 Budget, the President has called for an increase rather than a decrease in funding for NASA's 1978 program. This increase includes \$5 million for a backup satellite for LANDSAT-D, the next significant step in developing and demonstrating the technology for earth resources remote-sensing systems, and \$10 million for NASA to perform technical assessments and mission evaluations of alternative future Mars follow-on missions. The total estimated cost of the backup satellite for LANDSAT-D is \$60 million over six years. These additions combined with other approved programs, such as the Space Shuttle, Space Telescope and Jupiter Orbiter/Probe Mission, are intended to provide for a vigorous and productive space program consistent with national needs and priorities.

On behalf of the President, I thank you for advising us of your views. Your recommendations, as well as those of other citizens, will be carefully considered during the development and implementation of this Administration's policies and programs.

Dated April 4, 1977, to Linda A. Strickler, from the same Mr. Alan B. Wade:

The President has asked the Office of Management and Budget to respond to your letter of February 1, 1977 in which you expressed concern about the possibility of budget cuts for NASA's proposed budget for 1978. As was evidenced by your letter, you take a close interest in this nation's space program.

The 1978 Budget submitted to the Congress on January 17, 1977 provided \$4,020 million in funds to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), an eight percent increase over 1976. In President Carter's revised budget submitted to the Congress on February 22, 1977 the request for NASA was increased by \$15 million making the total request for the space program \$4,035 million. This is the largest budget for NASA since 1968--the NASA

budget declined rapidly following the completion of the large Apollo program. This substantial increase in FY 1978, combined with careful planning, control and management by NASA, should permit the continuation of ongoing programs and major new program initiatives that should contribute to enhancing national leadership in space and aeronautics. Key elements included in the 1978 request to the Congress include continued development and testing of the Space Shuttle, initial procurement of additional Space Shuttle orbiters to comprise a national operational fleet of five vehicles, and major new program initiatives in space science and applications such as the Earth-orbiting Space Telescope, the Jupiter Orbiter/Probe mission, studies related to post-Viking missions to Mars, and an advanced earth resources survey satellite, LANDSAT-D. The budget also provides for a 20% increase for research and technology in aeronautics (e.g., fuel conservation). International cooperation in space will continue with such projects as the European Spacelab and a demonstration with the Canadians of a satellite search and rescue system for use in aircraft and ship emergencies.

President Carter's revised 1978 budget for NASA reflects the new Administration's major program initiatives and fiscal priorities related to space research. The new Administration supports a vigorous and productive space program consistent with national goals, priorities, and an appropriate balance between the development of new space capabilities (e.g., Space Shuttle) and the pursuit of new scientific knowledge and practical applications of space technology. The increase of \$15 million in the revised budget for 1978 provides for a backup satellite for the LANDSAT-D to ensure against a launch failure, and provides increased funding to allow NASA and NASA's advisory groups to study potential follow-on missions to the successful Viking mission to the planet Mars.

On behalf of the President, I thank you for writing and bringing to our attention your concerns and recommendations for the nation's space program.

It works! We write to them, they write to us. Hopefully all of you spacers out there who wrote to Carter in February (or after or before) will also have received personal replies to your concerns. We can be certain that in these initial months of Carter's Administration any citizen writing about his or her desires will be counted. There have been doubts expressed about collecting signatures on petitions and sending them on to Washington. We have proof that petitions are well-received as well. Below I quote the letter from Pres. Maughan which accompanied the petitions of signatures gathered at Desert Con V and the response to that letter:

Please find enclosed twelve (12) sheets of the Fourth Petition to the People's Representatives with a total of two-hundred and two (202) signatures. These signatures were gathered over three days at a local science-fiction convention in Tucson, Arizona (February 17-19). In the next two or three weeks you will be receiving many more sheets of this Petition from all over the country. Although we recognize the fact that these signatures do not constitute any legal claim on your decision-making power, we send them to let you know some of the voices of the People of this Great Nation and to let you know that Walter Mondale does not speak for EVERYONE when he says that the space program must be cut, cut, cut.

No doubt, whatever decisions you feel must be made about the proposed 1978 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have been made and the die is cast for the next fiscal year. But in the time in which you prepare your thoughts on the national priorities for fiscal year 1979, please consider the cataclysms of the Middle East, Southern Europe, and

Africa to come, the significance and intimacy of the Space Revolution for the random individual's daily life, and these Petitions to the People's Representatives calling for the Rebirth of America not on one planet but throughout the Solar System!

Dated March 31, From O. B. Lloyd, Jr., Director of Public Services, NASA, Washington DC, this was the reply:

Your letter and 202-signature petition asking the President to support the space program have been referred to this office.

Although Mr. Carter has not detailed his future plans for NASA, we have no reason to believe that he will take action to reduce U.S. pre-eminence in space now and in the years ahead.

We are most grateful to you and your fellow petitioners for speaking out in our behalf.

So we can all feel confidence with the democratic process. Not only are personal letters read and considered important, but also petitions with signatures are counted and make an impression. In last issue of MB copies of the Fourth Petition were inserted in the center. These petitions will demonstrate continuing support for space from the individuals who sign them. If you haven't gotten your petition filled yet, be brave--go door-to-door and take a poll for space. It should be relatively simple to get it filled. Then mail the petition back to us (745 Camino Del Sur, Apt. 11, Isla Vista, CA 93017) and we will continue to deluge the President and our duly elected representatives in Washington. The next step in this campaign must be directed at the Congress, for it is there that the Budget will receive close scrutiny and we cannot assume that foes of space have weakened. What we must do is continue to feed our allies in Congress with ammunition for the Space Revolution. Copies of the first group of petitions (202 signatures) will be sent soon to appropriate Congresspersons. We have certainly received proof that Carter's Administration is listening to the People. Now it is time to find out what is happening in the Legislature.

Other news from the Treasury: The financial situation of U.F.O.E.S.P. continues to be precarious. All these letters and petitions have failed as yet to increase to coffers of the treasury. We have many upcoming activities which will require money. Not only that but we have gone into debt for the printing costs of recent MB's. We do have hope that new members will be joining the organization through Robert's advertisements in SF magazines, and through Ivan's efforts at two conventions this month. However, we can never rely on membership dues to pay the costs of operation of U.F.O.E.S.P. Yearly dues barely provide enough capital for production of MB (per issue, per member) and other expenses continually occur to eat up the little we have in the treasury. In order to continue our assault on Washington we will need money. Rumors of the past from various members of the organization have indicated that there is money available for space lobbying. We have not seen any of it, but we feel that the more visible U.F.O.E.S.P. becomes the more likely we will benefit from larger donations. Meanwhile, The Board of Governors of U.F.O.E.S.P. has expressed hope that at least the active members will begin to donate more substantially to the Treasury. We must prepare for CHRYSE-1 and it will take more than dreaming to make it work. We must correspond with other spacer groups, and that takes money. We must reserve Huckster Tables, and that takes money. We must print up advertisements, and that takes money. A \$5 donation from each active member would be most welcome to help defray these upcoming expenses. Please don't hesitate to send more--and if you can't send money, offer your time!

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS
POST OFFICE BOX 27236
San Francisco, California 94127



FIRST CLASS MAIL

TO
